

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

TO Mr. Bishop

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DATE 11/19/70

FROM M. A. Jones

CLASS. & EXT. BY: SP-1-GA/6/17/77
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2, 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW: 11/12/90

SUBJECT MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC JUSTICE

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C. D. _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

In an article entitled "FBI Head Scored By Ramsey Clark" appearing in the 11/18/70, issue of "The New York Times," it was reported that captioned Committee was a newly formed organization of prominent private citizens who were concerned that the Nation has entered what was called a "period of political repression." In addition to Ramsey Clark, the article listed the following individuals as members of this Committee: Blair Clark, Dr. Robert Coles, Norman Dorsen, Lillian Hellman, Burke Marshall, Robert B. Silvers, Telford Taylor, Jerome Weisner, Roger W. Wilkins, and Harold Willens.

In response to the Director's request, there are attached memoranda on these 10 individuals. Briefly, these memoranda reflect the following:

BLAIR CLARK, born 8/22/17, East Hampton, New York, is Associate Publisher of "The New York Post." He has not been subject of investigation by us, but files reveal he has been described as "liberal and independent," and during 1940s associated with an individual engaged in CP activities. In September, 1968, he was Campaign Manager for Senator Eugene J. McCarthy and contacted Polish Embassy seeking visa to Poland. (U)

DR. ROBERT COLES was born in 1929 and is presently Research Psychiatrist at Harvard University Health Service. He has not been investigated by us, but files reveal he was active as an Advisor to the Council of Federated Organizations in connection with its Mississippi Summer Project in 1964.

NORMAN DORSEN, general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, has not been investigated by us, but files reveal he has supported the aims of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a cited organization. He prepared a brief submitted before the U. S. Supreme Court requesting it to review the conviction of Robert Soblen, convicted in 1961 of conspiracy to commit espionage. Dorsen was one of a number of law professors who attacked the Department's claim that the Government may wiretap and bug domestic organizations considered subversive without court supervision. In March, 1970, he participated in a TV debate with Abbott Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, and Rennie Davis.

Enclosures

BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COM. (U)
DATE: 4-15-82 12-1-89 2-21-90
EX-113

DEC 21 1970

1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enc.

1 - Mr. Brennan - Enc.

1 - Mr. Rosen - Enc.

1 - Mr. Bishop - Enc.

1 - Mr. Gale - Enc.

1 - M. A. Jones - Enc.

CONFIDENTIAL

(CONTINUED - OVER)

November 19, 1970

NORMAN DORSEN Summary

Captioned individual, described as the general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), has not been the subject of an investigation by us, but our files reveal the following concerning him.

In September, 1962, a Professor Norman Dorsen was a scheduled speaker at seminars conducted by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a cited organization. The 6/25/62, issue of the "National Review" contained an article indicating that Professor Norman Dorsen, New York University School of Law, prepared the brief submitted to the U.S. Supreme Court by the ACLU requesting the Court to review the conviction of Robert Soblen, who was convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage in U.S. District Court, New York City, on 7/13/61, and was sentenced to terms of ten years and life imprisonment. The "New York Times," in its issue of June 15, 1962, stated that Norman Dorsen, Professor, New York University Law School, was one of 25 professors who endorsed Justice Hugo Black's dissent from the Supreme Court's decision requiring the Communist Party to register with the United States Government.

On November 20, 1963, a news release was issued by the organization, Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, critical of United States policy restricting travel to Cuba. The release states that the Federal Government was attempting to intimidate the organization by indicting three students who had visited Cuba on the first trip sponsored by the organization. It pointed out further that the action by the Federal Government was opposed by many leading scholars in the Nation and included among those listed was one "Norman Dorsen of N. Y. U."

In an article entitled "Law Professors Attack Claim of Tap Powers," which appeared in the 6/26/69 issue of the "Washington Post," it was noted that 13 prominent law professors called on Attorney General John N. Mitchell to drop his claim that the Government may wiretap and bug, free from court supervision, domestic organizations it considers subversive. These professors further indicated that the "recently disclosed wiretapping of the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Elijah Muhammed

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DATE 6/19/79 BY SP-1-GSK/mlk

Norman Dorsen

showed how dubious is the competence of Federal officials." Among the professors listed was Norman Dorsen, New York University. On 4/7/70, our New York Office advised that Norman Dorsen, New York University Law School, was one of several individuals who participated in a debate with Abbott Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, and Rennie Davis on a TV show in New York City on 3/19/70. Dorsen was described as a Professor of Law, New York University, and Director of the Arthur Garfield Hayes Civil Liberties Memorial Program at that school. The December, 1969, issue of "The Bill of Rights Journal," published by the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), a cited organization, listed Norman Dorsen, New York City, as among the lawyers who had contributed through "The Bill of Rights Journal" to the work of the NECLC.

No arrest record located in Identification Division.

Group at Princeton Planning A 'Scholarly Study' of FBI

By LYLE DENNISTON
Star Staff Writer

A "scholarly, serious study" of the FBI and the role it should fulfill will be made by a private group meeting at Princeton, N.J., this fall.

The study was announced here yesterday by the Committee for Public Justice and the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University. *PRINCETON, N.J.*

Spokesmen told a news conference that they would review the FBI "in an atmosphere removed from the pressures of politics." While conceding that they would be accused of carrying out a vendetta against FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, the spokesmen insisted they want only to analyze the bureau as an institution.

A meeting will be held June 10 to decide how to make the review, and topics will be assigned for analysis at a two-day conference, probably in October.

Measure Performance

After analyzing what they believed was a national police agency properly should do in America, the review group will measure the FBI's actual performance against those standards, a spokesman said. A final report will be issued later.

Duane Lockard, chairman of Princeton's Department of Politics, told reporters, "I was the guy with the idea" to make the study. After discussing it with other scholars at Princeton, he said it was decided to approach the Committee for Public Justice to enlist that group in the review.

The committee, formed last year, is led by a group of lawyers, writers, and former government officials—several from the Kennedy administration—who have been identified with liberal political and social causes.

Roger Wilkins, who served in the Justice Department under Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, said the planners want to get about 25 to 30 law enforcement officers, lawyers, and scholars of quality and experience to make the study.

High Time to Inquire

When reporters pressed Wilkins and another former Kennedy aide, Burke Marshall, about ties between the planning group and the former administration, Wilkins commented:

"Neither Mr. Marshall nor I want to give the impression that the bureau was just dandy when we were there and turned horrible after we left. There just has been no inquiry into the role of a national police agency in American life, and it is just high time we had it."

The spokesmen made clear that they thought of the study only after the recent rise in criticism of the FBI, in Congress, among politicians, and in the press.

They said they are concerned about FBI surveillance that "can only be called political intimidation."

Welcome Cooperation

Spokesmen said they would welcome any comments or cooperation what the FBI wanted to offer.

They repeatedly insisted that they are not making an "investigation" of the bureau.

Marshall, who now is deputy dean of Yale Law School, told reporters that it is his impression that the FBI has been following a course quite independent of the rest of government and of Congress, and that it was very reluctant to disclose even to the attorney general much information about its work.

Both he and Wilkins insisted

that they were not aware when they were in the Justice Department that the FBI was engaging in the kind of activities which participants in the study now are concerned about.

Lockard estimated the study might cost about \$20,000, which the planners hope to raise from private foundations.

Tolson ✓
Sullivan ✓
Mohr ✓
Wishop ✓
Brennan ✓
Callahan ✓
Casper ✓
Conrad ✓
Dalbey ✓
Felt ✓
Gale ✓
Rosen ✓
Tavel ✓
Walters ✓
Soyars ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holmes ✓
Gandy ✓

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington) A-9
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Daily World
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date APR 28 1971

REC-11 62-113909-A

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15 SEP 2 1971

58 SEP 15 1971

58 NOV 19 1971

PERS. REC. UNIT

The Attorney General

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April 30, 1971

6/19/79

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Director, FBI

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DATE OF REVIEW 4/30/91

COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC JUSTICE (CPJ) AND
THE WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL OF PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DATE 4-15-82

An article appearing in the April 28, 1971, issue of "The Washington Post," entitled "Two Groups to Study FBI's Role in U. S. Life," reported that an inquiry into the role of the FBI in American life would be made by captioned groups. The November 18, 1970, issue of "The New York Times" reported that CPJ was a newly formed organization of prominent citizens who were concerned that the Nation has entered what was called a "period of political repression." In addition to former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, this article listed ten individuals as making up this Committee. I thought you would be interested in the following thumbnail sketches on these individuals:

BLAIR CLARK was born on August 22, 1917, at East Hampton, New York, and is the Associate Publisher of "The New York Post." He has not been the subject of an investigation by the FBI, but our files reveal he has been described as a "liberal and independent" and during the 1940's he associated with an individual engaged in Communist Party (CP) activities. In September, 1968, he was the Campaign Manager for former U. S. Senator Eugene J. McCarthy and contacted the Polish Embassy seeking a visa to Poland.

DR. ROBERT COLES was born in 1929 and is presently a Research Psychiatrist at Harvard University Health Service. He has not been investigated by the FBI, but our files reveal he was active as an Advisor to the Council of Federated Organizations in connection with its Mississippi Summer Project in 1964.

NORMAN DORSEN, a general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, has not been investigated by the FBI, but our files reveal he has supported the aims of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a cited organization. He prepared a brief submitted before the U. S. Supreme Court requesting it to review the conviction of Robert Soblen, convicted in 1961 of conspiracy to commit espionage. Dorsen was one of a

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
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The Attorney General

number of law professors who attacked the Department's claim that the Government may wiretap and bug domestic organizations considered subversive without court supervision. In March, 1970, he participated in a TV debate with Abbott Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, and Rennie Davis.

LILLIAN HELLMAN, who was born on June 20, 1905, at New Orleans, Louisiana, is a noted playwright and the subject of a closed security-type investigation initiated by us in 1943. Hellman was active in the CP movement during the late 1930's and continued to be a strong CP supporter until 1945. In 1952, she refused to answer questions before the House Committee on Internal Security concerning her CP activities the two years previous and has been active in some 18 cited organizations in the past.

BURKE MARSHALL was born on October 1, 1922, at Plainfield, New Jersey. He was the subject of a favorable applicant-type investigation conducted by us in 1961, following which he was appointed Assistant Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division, resigning in early 1965. In 1964, he made false allegations to the White House that we leaked information on Martin Luther King's background to the press, and it was necessary to subsequently set him straight on his allegations.

ROBERT B. SILVERS was born on [redacted], at Mineola, New York, and was formerly with "Harper's" magazine. He is described as the Editor of "The New York Review of Books," which in 1964 reportedly used individuals with "leftist tendencies" to review books dealing with security matters and the U. S. Government. Allegations that this publication was directed or controlled by the CP were not substantiated. Silvers, who visited Cuba in late 1968, was one of the Board of Directors of the "Center for Cuban Studies," New York City, which organization was the subject of a Registration Act-Cuba investigation.

TELFORD TAYLOR was born on February 24, 1908, in Schenectady, New York. He was the Chief Prosecutor of the Nuremberg trials and is presently a Professor of Law at Columbia University Law School. He was the subject of a favorable applicant-type investigation in 1939, and the subject of a Hatch Act investigation in 1942. He admitted membership in the National Lawyers Guild in 1942, and during 1949-51, was a member of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace which cooperated with the Soviet Government. He associated with members of the CP and fellow travelers and has indicated a sympathy toward the Soviet Union. He has represented many CP members in court and before Congressional Committees and has been consulted by attorneys for many other communists.

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DATE 4/28/71

TO Mr. Bishop

FROM M. A. Jones

SUBJECT COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC JUSTICE (CPJ) AND
THE WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL OF PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1-GSK/mel
REASON - FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE 4/28/91

CLASSIFIED DELETIONS
BY DEPARTMENT SERVICE
DATE 4-15-82

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An article appearing in the 4/28/71 issue of "The Washington Post," entitled "Two Groups to Study FBI's Role in U.S. Life," reported that an inquiry into the role of the FBI in American life was announced yesterday by captioned groups.

The 11/18/70 issue of "The New York Times" reported that CPJ was a newly formed organization of prominent citizens who were concerned that the Nation has entered what was called a "period of political repression." In addition to Ramsey Clark, this article listed the following 10 individuals, about whom brief thumbnail sketches have been prepared, as making up this Committee:

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ENCLOSURE

REC-29

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Gale

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - M. A. Jones

EX-112

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CRIME RESEARCH

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Two Groups to Study FBI's Role in U.S. Life

An inquiry into the role of the FBI in American life was announced yesterday by the Committee for Public Justice and the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University.

Burke Marshall, deputy dean of Yale Law School and a former assistant attorney general in the Kennedy administration, said the inquiry is to be apart from politics—a scholarly study of the practices of the FBI in a free society. A planning session was set for June 10, with papers to be presented sometime in the fall.

Marshall and Roger Wilkins, chairman of the Committee for Public Justice, acknowledged the study could be criticized as being stacked against the FBI because most of those

involved are liberals and Democrats. But Wilkins said a cross-section of the "best brains and experience" would be sought to present reports.

Neither Wilkins nor Marshall could give any examples of FBI misbehavior during their tenure in the Justice Department. Neither would they define what they considered "impeccable quarters" after saying in a statement, "in recent months there has been intense and unprecedented criticism of certain activities of the FBI, much of it coming from impeccable quarters."

Marshall said the study would include examination of FBI documents stolen March 8 from the Bureau's Media, Pa., resident agency. He said the group did not have possession of the stolen papers at this time.

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The Washington Post Times Herald A-3
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

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